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SIXTH YEAR — No. 61

International Review of the Red Cross



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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SIXTH YEAR — No. 61

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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

La Cruz Roja, factor de paz en el mundo.

GERMAN

Das Rote Kreuz, Faktor des Friedens in der Welt.

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THE RED CROSS AS A FACTOR FOR WORLD PEACE

One of the most important questions to be dealt with by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross was the item on its agenda entitled " The Red Cross as a Factor for World Peace ". This no doubt traditional subject which has for a long time engaged the attention of International Conferences, is now more topical than ever in view of present-day circumstances.

The ICRC had submitted to the XXth Conference a report which defined and summarized the conception which, in the course of its first century, the Red Cross had formed of its role in the promotion of peace. The report concludes with some practical suggestions for developing further the Red Cross contribution to the defence of peace and understanding among nations. We think our readers will be interested in this document which is quoted below.

We would add that a number of draft resolutions, covering a variety of ideas, were submitted to the Conference. Thanks to the comprehension of a special commission whose task was in part to reconcile the various points of view, under the chairmanship of a representative of the ICRC, a joint resolution (No. X) was reached. This was approved almost unanimously by the Conference ; the text was as follows :

*The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
noting with satisfaction the Resolution entitled " Red Cross as a Factor
in World Peace " adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),*

*recalling Resolutions previously adopted in this field particularly by
the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross (New Delhi, 1957),*

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welcomes the efforts made by various Governments to eliminate the danger of armed conflicts through disarmament and, in particular, through the conclusion of the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water and also the 1963 Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly banning the stationing of weapons of mass destruction in outer space,

expresses its profound anxiety with regard to the suffering endured by the populations of a number of countries where armed conflicts are being waged,

further expresses its deep concern at and deplores the repeated use of force directed against the independence or the right to self determination of all peoples,

urges all Governments to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in the spirit of international law,

appeals to all Governments to pursue their efforts to reach agreement on the ban of all nuclear weapon tests and on general and complete disarmament under effective international control as well as to consider taking such partial measures as the establishment of nuclear free zones and agreements for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

encourages the International Committee of the Red Cross to undertake, in constant liaison with the United Nations and within the framework of its humanitarian mission, every effort likely to contribute to the prevention or settlement of possible armed conflicts, and to be associated, in agreement with the States concerned, with any appropriate measures to this end,

urges the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies and Governments to redouble their efforts with a view to the universal and scrupulous application, in a spirit of humanity, of the Geneva Conventions, in all armed conflicts,

expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the ICRC, the League, the National Societies and Governments for the alleviation of suffering, and encourages them to continue such efforts in the future.

During discussion of this question, several delegates spoke in favour of the practical suggestions contained in the ICRC report. Such statements cannot but encourage the International Committee to continue its efforts in this direction.

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1963, at the Centenary Congress, the ICRC submitted a detailed report on "The Red Cross As A Factor for World Peace" and concerning the part it had been called upon to play during the Cuba crisis in the autumn of 1962¹. By accepting in principle the responsibility of carrying out inspections, subject to the consent of all States concerned, the ICRC helped to ease international tension and, consequently, to maintain peace.

This present report is more general and of a completely different character. Its aim is to take stock of the evolution of the doctrine of the Red Cross, and especially of the ICRC with regard to the subject under study, as well as to try to describe how the Red Cross contributes towards world peace.

This brief summary and sometimes even sketchy examination can be justified for several reasons. The twentieth meeting of the Red Cross supreme deliberative assembly will provide an opportunity for examining the progress made in this field. Moreover, the sentence on peace incorporated in the declaration of Red Cross principles, the draft of which was adopted in 1961, and the whole of the declaration itself must be finally approved by the Vienna Conference. Lastly, it would be wise to remind new National Societies and new Red Cross directors that the subject of this report has long been a matter of interest to our great movement.

At the end of this study, the ICRC will put forward a constructive proposal which follows from the evolution outlined in these pages.

One point must be made clear from the outset. Several expressions have been used to describe the Red Cross activities in ques-

¹ Concerning the ICRC's role during this crisis, the Council of Delegates, at its meeting during the Centenary Congress in 1963, adopted the following resolution (No. XXIV):

The Council of Delegates,

- after having taken cognizance of the conditions in which the International Committee of the Red Cross was invited by the United Nations Organisation, with the agreement of the parties concerned, to intervene in the Cuba incident,
- considering it is desirable that the Committee respond to the call made upon it simultaneously by States in conflict to act as intermediary or assist in the proper discharge of the obligations they have undertaken, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace,
- approves the action taken by the International Committee in the Cuba incident and congratulates it for having accomplished that action.

tion: apart from the phrase "factor for peace", mention has been made of the Red Cross' contribution towards "the rapprochement of nations", or "mutual understanding amongst peoples".

The word "peace" has several meanings: it may denote a specific type of organisation of the international community and, in this case, it includes politics in which the ICRC must not interfere because of its principles. It may also imply the absence of war in general as well as describing a certain frame of mind, the spirit of peace. This is essentially the meaning of the term "peace" in this report. In the words of former President Max Huber "The Red Cross can influence and wants to influence only the moral rapprochement of peoples." That is why the "round table" meetings, which will be mentioned later, preferred the term "mutual understanding", as the word "rapprochement" alone may imply that the Red Cross is taking direct action which might become political.

II. THE EVOLUTION OF THE DOCTRINE UP TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR

It has often been stressed that the Red Cross was born on the battlefield, that for a long time it concentrated its attention on war victims, and later on the victims of natural disasters and disease. Neither the Statutes of the ICRC nor those of the League provide for work to promote peace, despite the fact that ever since 1919 many resolutions adopted by international conferences referred to this field of activities.

However, it is true that since the Red Cross began its work, the question of its relationship with peace has sometimes been raised: instead of helping the victims of conflicts, would it not be wiser to do its utmost to combat war? This dialectic which has continued through this century, was first started by Dunant and the great pacifist, Bertha von Suttner. Dunant succeeded in convincing her that while the Red Cross was concerned with war, it was in no way opposed to the establishment of peace. On the contrary, the Red Cross by its very nature, contributed towards the achievement of this goal.

For a long time, however, this controversy and above all the relationship between the Red Cross and peace played no part in the

work and development of the Red Cross: at the beginning, the ICRC and the National Societies were too busy implanting in the minds and life of people the principles of the Geneva Conventions and of assistance, without discrimination, to victims of conflicts. Gradually, some personalities came to recognise that the bonds of solidarity linking National Societies in the accomplishment of their work and the moral credit the Red Cross had gained through this achievement were factors which promoted mutual understanding and peace.

But very few voices echoed this recognition. It was only after the Second World War that the Red Cross, sharing the hope of the peoples for a lasting peace, took a stand with regard to its contribution to the spirit of peace. At the request of the Xth International Conference, the ICRC and the League launched the important appeal of July 1921, addressed to all the peoples and declaring that the Red Cross, not satisfied with contributing towards putting an end to war by mutual assistance throughout the world, "not satisfied with working in peace-time, wants to do more for peace". Since then, nearly all the International Conferences adopted resolutions on "The Red Cross As A Factor For World Peace".

1. Two Ways in which the Red Cross Contributes to the Spirit of Peace

Examination of all these resolutions and the attitude of the International Red Cross, show clearly that this contribution falls into two main categories, between which there is an evident distinction.

a) Indirect Contribution to Peace

Part of the resolution on peace adopted by the XVIIth International Conference (1948) is quoted below to describe this first concept:

The Red Cross has as its primary function the relief of human suffering on an impartial basis without regard for differences of nationality, race, or religious or political belief. In discharging this responsibility at home and abroad the Red Cross offers to all men an opportunity

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for positive action to meet human need and at the same time contribute to that better understanding among peoples which is essential to the maintenance of peace.

As can be seen, in this case the contribution of the Red Cross to peace is a consequence of its action for alleviating or preventing human suffering and distress: by undertaking such action in conformity with the principles of our movement and manifesting international fellowship, the Red Cross promotes the spirit of peace. However, the main goal of Red Cross work is linked to human suffering. The more the Red Cross develops these activities, the greater will be its contribution to the spirit of peace.

Although a consequential contribution there is nevertheless the link of cause and effect, and these two aspects are therefore closely related. That is why the sentence on peace does not constitute a separate principle but is an integral part of the principle of humanity adopted by the Council of Delegates in 1961.¹

b) *Direct Contribution to Peace*

The contribution of the Red Cross to the spirit of peace can also take the form of activities which are specifically for that purpose. To illustrate this, part of the resolution adopted by the International Conference of 1930 is quoted below:

The XIVth International Red Cross Conference . . . expresses its conviction that the Red Cross, by its efforts to establish these points of contact will bring the support of its moral force and prestige to the world movement towards comprehension and conciliation, the essential guarantees for the maintenance of peace, and will thus work efficaciously against war as the sole means of preventing that suffering the mitigation of which originally formed the primary object of its activity.

According to this concept, it is obvious that the foremost aim of this action is no longer to prevent or alleviate suffering but to

¹ A recent example of this type of contribution is the part played by the ICRC during the Santo Domingo crisis. The ICRC intervened in favour of concluding a truce in order to gather the wounded and bury the dead. As a result of this truce, hostilities ceased for a long time.

foster mutual understanding, which will, consequently, avoid conflicts between peoples and therefore prevent human suffering. An example of such specific activities is visits between the Junior Red Cross organized by National Societies.

It should be pointed out that the resolutions of the International Conferences have never considered the second type of Red Cross contribution to peace as the sole activity of National Societies. These resolutions, just as the aforesaid principle of humanity, show that specific activities for promoting the spirit of peace can only complement the other Red Cross tasks related to suffering and distress. It is precisely thanks to the prestige and credit the Red Cross is winning by alleviating suffering and maintaining health that it can sometimes go further and promote the spirit of peace itself.

2. Specific Activities for Mutual Understanding

In practice, what can the Red Cross do to promote mutual understanding as a contribution towards peace? Although several resolutions declare that the Red Cross must work also in this field, almost no mention is made of the measures to be applied. It would therefore be useful to dwell briefly on some results achieved between the two World Wars, in order to understand the obstacles which hamper any practical action in this field. These achievements fall into three categories: influence on the Press and the "round-table" meetings of the ICRC; the Red Cross Truce; Junior Red Cross work for Peace.

a) Influence on the Press — The "Round Table" Meetings of the ICRC

The President of the Swedish Red Cross, Prince Charles of Sweden, sent an important message to the International Conference of 1930 about "The Red Cross as a Factor for the Rapprochement of Peoples". He laid special emphasis on the rôle of the Press in international relations and pointed out that during critical periods the Press sometimes exerted an extremely harmful influence by stirring up hatred; he wondered to what extent the Red Cross could fight against this state of affairs.

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The President of the ICRC, Mr. Max Huber, after expressing himself in suitable terms on the subject, then submitted the above-mentioned Resolution to the Conference which it adopted, expressing "its conviction that the Red Cross, by its efforts to establish these points of contact will bring the support of its moral force and prestige to the world movement towards comprehension and conciliation".

In 1933, when many representatives of National Societies came to Geneva for the International Relief Union, the ICRC, in agreement with the League, invited them to participate in a "round-table" meeting to study the question of the rapprochement of peoples. Through a simple exchange of views, this informal and non-committal meeting enabled the National Societies as well as the ICRC and the League to have a better understanding of their practical possibilities of responding to the wishes expressed in the 1930 Resolution. The framework and the scope of the discussion had already been outlined in the circular which invited these representatives. This debate left aside the questions of the Red Cross Truce and Junior Red Cross activities (which will both be dealt with later in this report) and it stressed the need of carefully avoiding the political field.

It was under these circumstances that two "round-table" meetings were convened at ICRC Headquarters, on July 11th and September 22nd, 1933, under the chairmanship of Mr. Huber. Delegates from a dozen National Societies were present. Thus, for the first time, a Red Cross meeting was systematically reviewing its practical possibilities of making a further contribution to the spirit of peace. The results obtained from this exchange of views were submitted to the International Conference of 1934 in a special report of the ICRC. Its main points are examined below.

The possibility of exerting influence on the Press was of course one of the main topics of discussion because of the above-mentioned message from the Swedish Red Cross in this respect. The Report states that :

... The possibility of using the Press to rouse the public's interest in Red Cross and its national and international activities was borne in mind. What seemed more important was the "negative" influence which National Red Cross Societies and their sections could exert by

preventing the occurrence of dangerous situations caused by the publishing of sensational news which might breed strife between peoples and provoke groundless terror. However, according to the majority of those who spoke on the subject, it would be too onerous a task for the National Red Cross Societies, which were not prepared for it; moreover, by accepting it they would risk causing misunderstandings and thereby forfeiting the respect of their government and of powerful political groups, etc.

The "Round table" meetings rejected the idea of "moral disarmament". The Report goes on to say that since National Societies were set up to carry out mainly practical activities, it would be difficult "to assign to them an intellectual task for which they do not appear to be adequately prepared and which, it seems, should not be entrusted to them".

Some of the participants spoke of sociological studies of the basic organisation and conditions of international co-operation and understanding, which could be carried out or promoted by National Societies themselves. Although it was recognised that such studies could exert a good influence, the idea was considered too alien to Red Cross activities and difficult to put into practice: "the Red Cross should be careful not to sacrifice its energy and means on activities which are so distant from its immediate goals."

Lastly, the "round table" meetings examined two other fields of action: personal contacts between members of different National Societies ("the importance of which should not be exaggerated") and above all, relief work. The Report states that participation in relief operations in peace time "not only contributes to the rapprochement of men of good will of all nations, but also encourages them to have greater respect for each other".

With regard to relief, however, the "round table" meetings did not really envisage specific activities for the promotion of peace. It is therefore obvious that these meetings did not achieve very positive results with regard to specific activities; according to the Report, their discussion "seems to have revealed that it would hardly be possible to make concrete suggestions now". Nor was the ICRC's report to the 1934 Conference followed by any practical measure. Nevertheless, this first endeavour was a very interesting one.

b) *The “ Red Cross Truce ”*

The aforesaid “ round table ” meetings purposely left aside the question of the “ Red Cross Truce ”, which was being simultaneously studied by a special Red Cross Commission. What was the nature of this “ Truce ”?

After the First World War, the Czechoslovak Red Cross initiated the idea of observing an annual two or three day truce in the country, when the newspapers and other information media would carry out an active publicity campaign for public health, relief and child protection. Then, this Society developed its idea further and suggested that during this truce pernicious polemics in news articles, theatres, cinemas should be replaced by this peaceful kind of propaganda, in accordance with the spirit of the Red Cross.

The International Conference of 1930 showed interest for this initiative and entrusted a three-member Commission (American, Belgian and Italian Red Cross) with studying on the spot the aspects and results of this Truce. After several visits to Prague, the Commission submitted a detailed Report on the “ Red Cross Truce ” to the XVth International Conference of 1934. This Report mainly stressed the fact that this Truce had to be prepared with scrupulous care: the official proclamation of the establishment of the Truce in Prague itself in the presence of the Authorities, the organising of festivities and ceremonies throughout the country and, lastly, the communication of publicity material for peace to the Press.

The Report pointed out that this was not an attempt to rouse vague and abstract feelings in the public. It laid particular emphasis on the two fundamental aspects of this initiative: to suspend polemics against other countries and thus give the “ Truce ” its real meaning (which responds to the wish expressed in the Swedish message) and, instead, to turn the public's attention to constructive subjects (which would change every year, such as “ Health and Peace ”, “ Nurses ”, “ Child Welfare ”, “ Respect for Old People ”, “ Cleanliness Everywhere ”).

On the basis of this Report, one of the resolutions adopted by the 1934 Conference recognised the fact that the Truce was an effective way of promoting international understanding, and urged National Red Cross Societies to examine the conclusions reached

by the Commission as well as the possibility of putting them into practice in their countries. However, apart from the Czechoslovak Red Cross which pursued its work in this field and submitted another Report to the 1938 Conference, and the Belgian Red Cross which furthered this idea by planning a "week of kindness" in 1937, no other National Societies seem to have organised a Red Cross Truce, at least not in the way it was carried out in Czechoslovakia (which was perhaps due to the extremely favourable circumstances and the prestige of the Red Cross in that country). In any case, no further mention was made of this Truce at later Conferences.

Thus, the original concept of this extremely interesting initiative had in general no practical effects (although later "World Red Cross Day" was indirectly based on it, as shall be seen further on).

c) *Junior Red Cross Work For Peace*

The Junior Red Cross was made official for the first time, as it were, by the International Conference of the Red Cross, in 1930, which defined its rôle and encouraged its future expansion in an important resolution. This resolution recognised in particular its contribution which would bring about understanding between young people of different countries.

What was, then, its contribution to specific activities for peace? It mainly developed international inter-school correspondence by publishing albums under the conditions laid down by the League Secretariat, as well as by an exchange of national Junior Red Cross Section reviews.

However, if these activities were to keep their value as a factor for international friendship, they would have to be in conformity with the principles of which both the League and the ICRC reminded all National Societies in the important circular No. 14 (1931) on Junior Sections. The circular stated that: "By carefully avoiding any reference in this correspondence to questions which might sow the seeds of dissension, the "Juniors" will contribute towards one of the major goals of the Red Cross: promotion of the rapprochement of peoples . . . Furthermore, the principle of political and religious neutrality must be strictly observed by the editors of

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Junior Red Cross reviews. They might seriously fail to comply with one of their foremost duties if they do not realise that this is a vital principle for the whole of the Red Cross, a sacred obligation of its very ideal ”.

Just before the Second World War, it must be admitted, the Red Cross bodies, on the whole, had not been able to contribute much to further the resolutions which Conferences adopted concerning specific action for the promotion of mutual understanding. This explains why, on the eve of the war, in September 1939, the President of the ICRC was more pessimistic, in his article “The Red Cross and the Prevention of War”, about the possibilities of promoting peace than he had been in 1930. He stressed the fact that the real and principal rôle of the Red Cross was still to assist victims, and added that: “the noble wish to look further, to see more, to be more constructive, is sometimes a temptation to which we must not succumb.” This warning can be understood in the context of the 1939 situation, and it can still serve as a lesson drawn from experience which must be taken into consideration even when efforts are being made to go beyond this stage.

III. THE EVOLUTION OF THE DOCTRINE AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

As soon as International Conferences were able to meet again they confirmed many times the Red Cross’ hate of war and its wish to work unceasingly for the development of international understanding. However, none of these resolutions have anything fundamentally new to add to those adopted before 1939. They mainly contain the two aspects already described. It is, therefore, in texts other than these resolutions that we shall find the most characteristic features of the doctrine’s evolution with regard to the peace work of the Red Cross. As its history is very recent it can be briefly reviewed.

a) *Articles Published in “The International Review of the Red Cross” (1951).*

In 1951, the Review issued by the ICRC published two consecutive articles on “The Red Cross and Peace” which are no

doubt the most important on the subject ¹. They took up the ideas of Mr. Huber and developed them in the light of more recent experience. The first article, written by Mr. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the ICRC, explained again why efforts to protect victims of all kinds of armed conflicts had never meant that the Red Cross accepted war, and did not hamper the promotion of the spirit of peace.

The second article was written by Mr. J.-G. Lossier, the editor of the *International Review*, who gave a more positive answer to the question Mr. Huber had anxiously raised on the eve of the war, by considering an evolution whose scope the former President of the ICRC could not have suspected in 1939, namely the development of arms of mass destruction. In some cases, the use of such arms could be so destructive that it would be impossible for the Red Cross to carry out its "traditional" task. However, this situation does not relieve the Red Cross from its duty to be ready to assist victims of all kinds of armed conflict which unfortunately still exist in the world. It lays an even heavier responsibility upon it to prevent war.

These were Mr. Lossier's conclusions. He wrote that "It is partly these new and terrifying elements which have obliged the Red Cross to adopt a different but always more resolute attitude towards the problem of war and peace." These words heralded the ICRC's attitude twelve years later during the Cuba crisis of 1962.

While these articles clearly raised the question of the responsibility of the Red Cross for peace, they (especially Mr. Lossier's article) laid more stress on the peaceful value of Red Cross work in alleviating suffering, from the moral and sociological point of view, and were not concerned in defining fields in which the Red Cross could carry out specific activities for peace.

b) *The Elaboration of Red Cross Principles*

This doctrinal movement was of course assigned its place in the draft declaration of Red Cross principles, adopted by the Council of Delegates in Prague (1961). Following the discussions, it was decided to add a sentence on the contribution of the Red Cross to

¹ See *Revue internationale*, English supplements for February, July, August, November, 1951.

peace, at the end of the “principle of humanity”. The wording of this principle, as submitted to the XXth International Conference, at the same time as others, was the following:

The Red Cross, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours—in its international and national capacity—to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and stable peace amongst all peoples.

As this discussion took place recently, it is unnecessary to dwell on it. It should just be pointed out that, although certain delegations planned at some point to lay down a separate principle on the contribution of the Red Cross to Peace, they finally abandoned the idea. Thus, according to the above-mentioned text, this contribution is generally closely linked with the protection of the individual.

c) *The Motto of the League of Red Cross Societies*

The last development to report is the adoption of a special motto for the League, which refers to peace since it is the Latin phrase “Per humanitatem ad pacem”. This motto was adopted in 1961 by the Council of Delegates, at the proposal of the Swiss Red Cross.

It should be stressed that this motto does not in any way contradict that of the ICRC, “Inter arma caritas”¹ but, on the contrary, supplements it to cover the activities of National Societies not connected with armed conflicts. The sponsor of this proposal, the President of the Swiss Red Cross, duly explains the significance he attaches to the Red Cross contribution to Peace.

The Latin motto “per humanitem ad pacem” expressed the conviction that the Red Cross, in our times, was called upon to extend its efforts towards the realization and the maintenance of peace in its most complete sense. It implies that such efforts should be exercised in the domain of humanity and translated into humanitarian work. No other

¹ Several National Societies have also adopted this motto.

base could be admitted. Never could the Red Cross mix in political or ideological controversies, but must work for the establishment of peace by alleviating the sufferings of human beings, without consideration of their race, their nationality, their religion or their ideology.

Specific Activities for Peace

How has the Red Cross contributed in practice to the spirit of peace since the Second World War in the light of this doctrine's evolution? Its contribution to peace as a result of its work connected with suffering and health and through its international activities has certainly increased with the constant development of the Red Cross, both with regard to the variety of its tasks and the number of its members. A detailed description of this contribution would in fact be a survey of the work carried out by the Red Cross.

On the other hand, what specific contribution has the Red Cross made to peace? Here the situation is different.

Can *World Red Cross Day* be considered as coming within the meaning of specific activities? It is known that, in 1946, the Council of Delegates, drawing its idea from the Red Cross Truce of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, urged its members to explore the possibility of adopting a "Red Cross Day" and fixing a date for it. Following these studies, the "World Red Cross Day of May 8th" was established and has since been regularly celebrated by most National Societies.

This day is devoted to publicity which enables the Red Cross to draw the public's attention to its national and international achievements. The subject of the 1964 Day shows precisely the contribution of mutual assistance and fellowship within the Red Cross to mutual understanding.

Although the establishment of a World Red Cross Day is extremely interesting and useful it has not taken up one of the characteristic ideas of the Red Cross Truce conceived by its sponsors: to put an end to polemics and create a spirit of peace for one or two days by having recourse to newspapers and other information media (sometimes called "mass media"). In the present state of affairs, a television broadcast about the Red Cross on May 8th—which is in itself a constructive element for peace—may be preceded

or followed by a broadcast exalting violence and hostilities. The influence of the latter, which unfortunately is rather strong according to sociologists, can do much to vitiate the effect of the Red Cross broadcast. This also applies to other information media. However useful the World Red Cross Day may be, it is nevertheless difficult to assimilate it entirely with activities specifically promoting mutual understanding.

At the beginning of this Report, mention was made of the rôle of the ICRC in the Cuba crisis of Autumn 1962. As has been pointed out, the ICRC was then able to contribute to peace and the easing of international tension. However, the ICRC itself felt that although this rôle had been vital it was too exceptional in character to be considered at the same level as other regular peace activities; the less so since this rôle was not concerned with mutual understanding, which is of a special interest here.

So, finally, in order to find examples of such specific activities, we must turn once more to the Junior Red Cross. Since 1946, it has been trying to develop item 3 of its Programme: "International Friendship and Understanding." Although the exchange of inter-school correspondence albums seems to have somewhat diminished, more stress has been laid on international exchange visits between groups of Juniors, on organising international exhibitions and international study centres.

The resolutions of the Centenary Congress on the Junior Red Cross even requested National Societies to take important concrete measures: to inform school authorities of the possibilities of international friendship provided by the Juniors' programme (Resolution XX, C) and to adopt practical means of diffusing the ideals of peace and mutual respect among young people. Resolution No XXII adds that this is an "intrinsic duty of the Red Cross".

In due course, it will be very interesting to learn about the achievements of National Societies in this field.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The contribution of the Red Cross as a consequence of its work designed to alleviate human suffering has continually increased with the expansion of its activities. On the other hand, its contribution to

peace in the form of activities specifically designed to that end still remains—with the exception of the Junior Red Cross—a desire often expressed but difficult to put into practice.

The Red Cross has gained such moral credit and prestige through its humanitarian work that, naturally, from time to time, suggestions are made either inside or outside this movement that the Red Cross should place its considerable moral resources directly at the service of peace.

Thus, in 1957, at the International Conference of New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, raised the question of what the Red Cross could still do, not only to lessen suffering resulting from armed conflicts, but also to prevent war at its very root, that is to say in the minds of men. “. . . you should root them (wars) out from the minds of men. If we indulge in what is called cold war, that is indulging in war in our minds, and indulging is something worse than war . . . that is hatred and fear.” He ended by saying: “. . . more than any other group of people this gathering represents the touch of healing, the soothing touch, and what the world requires today more than anything is this touch of healing not only to the body but to the tortured minds of humanity.”

That is why the ICRC representative, on submitting the resolution on peace to this Conference, stated that: “The ICRC convened Red Cross experts with a view to limiting the evils caused by war. Why should the Committee and the League not do the same in order to find out whether by means of concrete and practical measures the Red Cross could contribute still further to peace? Any idea relating to the development of our movement must be carefully considered, particularly when it comes from the Prime Minister of the great country which has given us such a splendid welcome.”

Yes, why should not such an endeavour be resumed, as in 1933 by the “round table” meetings? This first attempt is already behind the times and a new one is fully justified because of the evolution of ideas and facts. Of course, such an enterprise should be scrupulously prepared; it should take into account the vital necessity of neither encroaching on the political field, nor in any

way hampering mutual assistance and relief activities which will always be given priority; it should also avoid venturing into fields entrusted to other international organisations concerned with this subject, such as UNESCO, which also wishes to promote understanding among peoples. However, even within these limits, the field of action seems sufficiently vast for an investigation.

The extent to which certain concrete achievements of the Junior Red Cross might spread to the whole of the Red Cross could also be examined.

If the Conference approves this idea, the ICRC, in agreement with the League, is prepared to examine the possibility of convening on suitable occasions one or several "round-table" meetings. Red Cross and other personalities could attend these meetings whose task would be to exchange detailed views on strengthening our movement's possible contribution to peace.

In view of the importance of this problem, the ICRC concludes by asking National Societies to carry out a detailed study thereon and to submit any suggestions they may have to the forthcoming Vienna Conference.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

India and Pakistan

Application of the Geneva Conventions. — With the end of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, one can observe with satisfaction that the two parties, in accordance with their undertaking, applied the Geneva Conventions and accepted the ICRC's intervention. Humanitarian provisions were thus generally effective on either side of the lines.

The ICRC sent delegates to the spot and they carried out their role on both sides simultaneously on behalf of three types of victims ; prisoners, interned civilians and displaced persons.

Prisoners of war. — The delegates of the ICRC visited prisoner of war camps on both sides. They were able to note, thanks to these visits and by talks without witnesses with the prisoners, that, generally speaking, conditions of detention were correct and the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention (relative to the treatment of prisoners of war) were on the whole respected.

Through its delegates, the ICRC attempted to obtain nominal rolls of prisoners captured on both sides. These lists as laid down by the Third Convention form the best method of ensuring the safety of prisoners, the detaining Government thus recognising its responsibility towards enemies it has captured.

The ICRC delegations acted as neutral intermediary on either side, in order to enable the National Red Cross Societies of India and Pakistan on several occasions to provide relief to prisoners of war (clothing, games, books, etc.) and arrange for the exchange of parcels on the frontier. The delegations also intervened with the authorities of the two countries with a view to obtaining minor improvements in detention conditions.

The ICRC's Central Tracing Agency also played its traditional role in the transmission of capture cards and prisoners' mail.

Interned civilians. — Since December 1965, the delegates of the ICRC in India and Pakistan have had access to civilian internment camps, in order to assure themselves of the proper application of the provisions laid down in the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 (relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war) ; the ICRC forwarded their reports to the two governments concerned.

In one civilian internment camp in Pakistan the ICRC made a distribution of clothing.

Refugees. — From the beginning of hostilities, non-combatants on both sides fled the fighting areas in hundreds of thousands, creating, often in a few hours, a general exodus towards the interior of their own countries and a flow of destitute refugees in India as well as in Pakistan. Furthermore, in the part of Kashmir under Pakistani control, the local population had to receive more than 100,000 Moslem refugees who, within the space of a few months, crossed the cease-fire line.

The International Committee, in order to obtain the means to come to their aid, appealed to the National Red Cross Societies. Relief sent to the Pakistan and Indian Red Cross consisted essentially of food (powdered milk, cheese), clothing and blankets and was distributed in co-operation with the ICRC delegates in the two countries.

Repatriation. — As a result of the agreements signed in Tashkent by India and Pakistan, the governments of these two countries have recently made an exchange of their respective prisoners of war. This repatriation generally took place in the presence of ICRC delegates.

Single delegation for India and Pakistan

The favourable unfolding of events has enabled the ICRC to establish a single delegation for India and Pakistan. Mr. Max Stalder, delegate, left Geneva on March 17, 1966 for Karachi. He will thence proceed to New Delhi.

Vietnam

Swiss Red Cross Medical Team. — The offer from the International Committee of the Red Cross to send a Swiss medical team

to Vietnam was accepted by the Vietnam Republic. From January 30 to February 21, 1966, Dr. Ulrich Middendorp was in South Vietnam as a doctor delegate for the purpose of studying how medical assistance could be brought to the victims of the war.

On the basis of his report, the Swiss Red Cross decided to send an eleven member medical team to Kontum (High Central Plateau), where it will take over from a Philippine team in the provincial hospital. Preparation and finance have been taken care of by the Swiss Red Cross. The ICRC representatives in Saigon will give the Swiss doctors all the support they might need.

Dr. Peter Stuckelberger, head of the Swiss medical team, and Mr. Willy Randin, administrator, arrived in Saigon on April 7. The remainder of the team followed later, arriving on April 14. There is already a nineteen member medical team from the Red Lion and Sun of Iran operating in the Mekong delta.

The relief programme in South Vietnam. — The relief programme undertaken by the ICRC is now well under way. Supplies are regularly delivered to provincial centres and rapidly distributed, thanks to the joint efforts of the ICRC delegates and the Vietnam Red Cross.

3,000 blankets purchased in Japan by the ICRC were air-freighted to Qui-Nhon and Da-Nang on February 16, for distribution to refugees and to the civilian hospital serving these two provinces in Central Vietnam.

On February 17, Mr. André Tschiffeli, ICRC delegate, handed to the civilian hospital in Da-Nang 50 bottles of blood plasma donated by the Netherlands Red Cross. A similar quantity will shortly be delivered to another hospital, but it is not yet known to which.

The Norwegian Red Cross, acting on behalf of the Norwegian Committee for Assistance to Vietnam, donated to the Vietnam Red Cross 800 cartons of milk, in addition to the 480 which had already been received. These are generally distributed in institutions such as hospitals, baby clinics and orphanages. Rice however is still the staple commodity most in demand. 500 tons have been offered by the Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany and other shipments have already been delivered. The delegates however are considering henceforth buying it locally.

For handicapped civilians. — On learning that the National Disabled Centre would not become operative for civilian war disabled for several months (so that disabled people must still be sent back home or to refugee camps without being fitted with artificial limbs), the Vietnam Republic Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross decided at the beginning of this year to set up an improvised hospital ward in the Society's headquarters in Saigon.

At present there are nineteen patients undergoing treatment and there is a waiting list pending the extension of the reception centre ; this extra accommodation will be possible thanks to the " War on Want " organization which has offered the Vietnam Red Cross a hut. This, now being converted and fitted out to receive forty inmates, is on the same plot of land as the Red Cross premises.

With the provision of adequate vocational training in mind, the ICRC delegation is still seeking an instructor in mechanics both for inmates of the Vietnam Red Cross hospital and for the Rehabilitation Centre patients in Saigon, where there are workshops available for courses in tailoring, printing and automobile mechanics.

It is the ICRC's intention to devote a large part of the available relief funds for South Vietnam to this emergency programme in favour of civilian war disabled.

Yemen

In the course of the last few weeks the ICRC delegation to the Yemen has been called upon to continue giving assistance to political refugees, particularly to female members of the Yemeni Royal family in Sanaa. The ICRC delegates thus contributed to maintaining a link between these detainees and other members of their family living outside the Yemeni Arab Republic.

In addition the delegates obtained permission for 35 people to leave the Yemen in order to join their families in Jeddah.

They were also required to intervene again in favour of prisoners who were recently taken captive.

ICRC President's Voyage in Central America

In the course of his voyage in Central America,¹ the President of the ICRC, Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, accompanied by Mr. Serge Nessi, delegate, visited Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica and Panama. He was warmly welcomed by the Directors of the National Red Cross Societies, by Heads of State and by Ministers.

Mr. Gonard was able to observe that the National Red Cross Societies of these countries are developing their actions, particularly in the field of first-aid and assistance to victims of the natural disasters which continually affect these regions, frequently with extreme violence. It was indeed these disasters which induced the National Societies to organize an inter-state emergency assistance programme, thereby contributing to the strengthening of the already traditional spirit of solidarity.

The President of the ICRC also observed that the National Societies are working actively to make known to the public and especially to youth the principles of the Red Cross and the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

The ICRC President and Mr. Nessi completed their voyage with a few days in Venezuela and in Jamaica.

President Gonard was received in Caracas by the President of the Republic and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Accompanied by the President of the Venezuelan Red Cross, Mrs. Alvarez, he visited the Society's nursing school, the 160 students of which later do in-service training for 3 years and acquire experience of their future tasks in the adjoining hospital. The Red Cross Society in Venezuela also carries out various social assistance functions.

In Jamaica, the ICRC President was received by the Governor-General and accompanied by the leading members of the National Red Cross he viewed some of the social work to which the Red Cross personnel is devoted. He also had an opportunity to see children's hospitals and the Rehabilitation Centre run with both efficiency and kindness by the directress and head doctor.

¹ See *International Review*, March 1966.

IN GENEVA

Testimony of gratitude

The ICRC has wanted to demonstrate its gratitude to Mr. Germain Colladon who left its service today, having reached the age limit after having been its delegate for over twenty years. It presented him with the institution's silver medal at a ceremony which took place at ICRC headquarters on March 31, 1966. Mr. Samuel Gonard, President, addressed him as follows:

A descendant of a relative of Henry Dunant's mother, and grand-nephew of the celebrated Dr. Daniel Colladon, you were perhaps destined to serve our institution and through it this city which gave it birth a hundred years ago.

You joined our ranks in January 1944, first of all in the Executive Division, then as delegate in France after the world war. You had above all, and in the absence of any protecting Power, to ensure the legal protection of German prisoners of war under sentence, a task which was both delicate and useful.

On your return to Geneva, you were then entrusted with periodic missions in Greece. These consisted of visiting persons detained as a result of the civil war and who remained for such a long time in captivity. Relief also had to be distributed to them. We would recall that in 1950 at a period when Greece was lacking in most commodities, there were no less than 56 detention camps on the Greek mainland and 24 in the islands.

You also represented the ICRC in Tunisia and Morocco in 1957 and 1958, when the International Committee undertook from its own resources a relief action on behalf of 55,000 displaced Algerian refugees, an action which was subsequently taken over by the League and extended, thanks to the help of National Societies.

Finally, quite recently, it was to you that were entrusted searches enabling compensation to be given to former prisoners, victims of ill-treatment during their captivity.

In all these tasks and missions, of which I have only mentioned the most important, you acquitted yourself with honour and in keeping with your conscience. They gave you the opportunity of putting to good use that devotion, generosity, patience and courtesy which are so characteristic of you. You thus earned the gratitude of very many unfortunate human beings. You deserved well of the Red Cross.

Therefore, in recognition of the distinguished services which you have rendered the cause of humanity, the ICRC has decided to award you its silver medal, a distinction which is rarely accorded. I now have pleasure in presenting you with it, hoping that you will have a happy retirement.

Mr. Germain Colladon thanked the International Committee for this testimony. He recalled the circumstances in which, after other activities, he devoted himself to the service of the Red Cross which is, he said, an institution "above which there rises, without any ulterior motive, clear, straight and full of purity, a spiritual flame". He concluded by mentioning "the motto which could be that of all delegates : Honour and Fidelity".

A large scale relief action

In 1964, the situation in Cyprus gave cause for alarm and the ICRC decided to intervene by providing relief to the victims of the disturbances. The *International Review* has published many details of this action and of the humanitarian work carried out by the International Committee delegates for the benefit of those in need on both sides. There is therefore no point in going over old ground, but we would like to give below some figures which convey an idea of the scope of the relief action.

It will be recalled that on October 12, 1964, to make provision for the approaching winter, the ICRC launched an appeal to which National Societies of the following countries responded with cash contributions, the amounts of which are indicated below after conversion into Swiss francs :

Australia	4,767.—	Lebanon	250.—
Canada	20,025.—	Luxemburg	1,000.—
Ecuador	862.50	Netherlands	5,000.—
Ethiopia	1,725.—	New Zealand	1,186.90
Finland	2,000.—	Norway	6,007.81
Iran	12,900.—	South Africa	1,195.75
Ireland	36.—	Sweden	10,000.—
Jamaica	299.75	Switzerland	30,000.—
Japan	4,320.—	Thailand	1,035.20
Republic of Korea	860.—	United States	43,137.50

In addition, the Government of the United States remitted to the ICRC the amount of 64,553.55 Swiss francs for the same purpose.

During the period from October 12, 1964 to April 30, 1965, the I.C.R.C. delegation in Nicosia received a total of 211,161.96 Swiss francs which was used for the local purchase of relief goods.

A table of relief distributions is given below. We would add that the Canadian and Pakistan Red Cross Societies which are

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mentioned in the following list also contributed donations in kind and the ICRC itself also sent its Cyprus delegation relief supplies in the form of clothing, kitchen utensils and foodstuffs. On the other hand the list we give below does not include donations in kind which we received before the ICRC's appeal of October 12, 1964 nor the direct consignments which were sent to the various groups of beneficiaries; as these were not forwarded through the intermediary of the ICRC, they were not subject to any control by the ICRC delegation in Nicosia.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Distribution centres</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Relief</i>
1964			
November	KOKKINA	Turkish Cypriots (230 refugee children)	Clothing, shoes
December	KOKKINA	Turkish Cypriots (404 refugee and needy children)	Clothing, shoes, baby garments, sweets
December	HAMIT MANDRES (Nicosia district)	Turkish Cypriots (1485 refugee and needy children)	Baby garments, clothing, shoes, sweets, stoves
1965			
January	NICOSIA	Turkish children (18 girls, 18 boys)	Clothing, food-stuffs (cheese, corned beef, sardines, biscuits chocolate)
January	FAMAGUSTA	needy old people (5 women, 13 men)	Clothing, shoes, fruit
January	LIMASSOL	old people (8 women, 27 men)	Clothing, shoes, 35 blankets, sweets, chocolate
January	NICOSIA	old people (12 women, 26 men)	Clothing, shoes, sweets, chocolate
January	LARNACA	old people (6 women, 14 men)	Clothing, shoes, sweets, chocolate
January	LARNACA	old people (9 women, 1 man)	Clothing, shoes, sweets, chocolate
January and February	outskirts of Nicosia and Kyrenia	Turkish Cypriots (1144 refugee and needy children)	Baby garments, clothing, shoes, sweets

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<i>Date</i>	<i>Distribution centres</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Relief</i>
1965			
February	NICOSIA	Turkish Cypriot hospital	One incubator
February	NICOSIA	Turkish refugees (12 boys, 20 girls)	Clothing, shoes, chocolate
February	NICOSIA	old people (10 men, 6 women Turkish Cypriots)	Clothing, shoes, sheets
February	LOUROUDJINA	Turkish Cypriots (291 displaced children)	Baby garments, clothing, shoes, sweets
February	NICOSIA	needy Greek Cypriot families	Clothing, kitchen utensils, food
February and March	towns and villages throughout the island	58 Greek Cypriot families of which the breadwinner had been killed or posted as missing	Bedding, towels, mattresses, blankets sheets, clothing, underclothes, shoes, sweets, chocolate
March	LEFKA and ELYE	Turkish Cypriots (394 displaced children)	Baby garments, clothing, shoes, sweets
March	LIMNITIS	Turkish Cypriots (196 displaced children)	Baby garments, clothing, shoes
March	MORA and ABOHOR (Epicho)	Turkish Cypriots (210 displaced children)	Clothing, underclothes, girls dresses, boys trousers
April	FAMAGUSTA	Turkish Cypriots (265 displaced children)	Clothing, underclothes, girls dresses, boys trousers, shoes and sandals
April	KTIMA and POLIS	Turkish Cypriots (1137 displaced children, 866 at Ktima and 271 at Polis)	Baby garments, clothing and underclothes, girls dresses, boys trousers, sandals
April	NICOSIA	Turkish Cypriots	cotton cloth
April	LARNACA KIVISI DISTRICT KOPHINU AYIOS THEODOROS and MARI	Turkish Cypriots (302 displaced children)	Clothing, underclothes, girls dresses, boys trousers, sandals

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<i>Date</i>	<i>Distribution centres</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Relief</i>
1965			
April	LIMASSOL KANDU DISTRICT, EPISKOPI, PARAMALI and EVDIMU	Turkish Cypriots (489 displaced children)	Baby garments, clothing, underclothes, girls dresses, boys trousers, sandals
May	NICOSIA (Atatürk girls school)	Turkish Cypriots (76 refugee girls)	Underclothes, sandals, cloth
May	MORA and ABOHOR (Epicho)	Turkish Cypriots (210 displaced children)	Sandals
May	NICOSIA TOWN and SUBURBS	Turkish Cypriots (2312 displaced children)	Baby garments, clothing, underclothes, girls dresses, boys trousers, sandals
		Greek Cypriot families	Woollen blankets, sheets, clothing, underclothes, dresses, boys suits, shoes.

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¹ * Obtainable from the ICRC.

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¹ ** Obtainable from the League.

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¹ * Obtainable from the CICR.

** Obtainable from the League.

ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIMS IN INDIA

The serious situation in which India finds herself from a food point of view is known. The Indian Red Cross is participating in the aid which is being organized and the League of Red Cross Societies sent out the following appeal on February 22, 1966, to National Societies :

The Indian Red Cross has informed its Government that, as part of the co-ordinated national plan to relieve the serious situation caused by the present food shortage, the Red Cross will provide supplementary feeding to children and expectant and nursing mothers—the most vulnerable group. It has asked the League to solicit the assistance of sister Societies in the provision of milk powder, other protein-rich foods in powder or extract form, baby foods and multi-vitamins.

At a meeting held in New Delhi on the 8th February, convened by the Director General of FAO, the Indian Minister for Food and Agriculture reported that it was anticipated that the crops planted last summer for harvesting in the autumn would be approximately 10 million tons below normal, while the crops planted in the autumn for harvesting in the spring would be 2 to 3 million tons short. The USA and other governments had promised substantial help, but additional assistance was necessary. The areas most severely affected by the drought are the States of Andhra, Gujarat, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa—in these States, the crop failure has been more than 75 %. Out of a total population of 100 million, 15 to 20 million children up to the age of 14 and 2.5 million expectant and nursing mothers would be affected. To supplement the minimum food rations, it is proposed to operate milk stations for this group. Of the estimated 130,000 tons of milk powder which would be required, so far only about 43,000 tons had been announced or promised.

Major-General C. K. Lakshmanan, Secretary General of the Indian Red Cross, who represented the League at this meeting as

an observer, explained that, while the contribution of the Indian Red Cross may not be large in relation to the total need, their 260 Branches in the affected areas would actively participate in setting up milk distribution centres. Further relief centres could be established in the Red Cross Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and also at numerous schools in which the Counsellors and Junior Red Cross members would participate. The Indian Red Cross has over four million Junior Red Cross members and it proposes to mobilize the older members to help carry out this programme.

It is known that a number of appeals on behalf of the famine victims in India have already been made and we are convinced that National Societies will be pleased to be able to participate in this purely Red Cross activity. Gifts of milk powder, other protein-rich foods in powder or extract form, baby foods and multi-vitamin tablets should be sent by air to the Indian Red Cross, New Delhi, or sent by sea via the port of Bombay. If preferred, gifts in cash can be sent to the League in Geneva.

As this programme is largely for children and will be operated in part by the Juniors of the Indian Red Cross, it is believed that the Juniors of other National Societies will wish to participate in this relief action which must inevitably be of rather long duration.

With the arrival of the first supplies from sister Societies on the 4th March, the Indian Red Cross Society has advised that their supplementary feeding programme, for which the League appealed in its circular of the 22nd February, will continue for some months while the difficult food situation lasts.

This message was in response to the League's enquiries as to the actual intentions of the Indian Red Cross and the real needs, as, since the Red Cross programme was announced, there has been a great deal of conflicting information published in the press concerning the food shortages throughout large areas of India. Following the severe drought which affected most of the country last year, millions of tons of food must be imported into India if a serious situation of starvation, sickness and eventually death is to be avoided. Already enormous shipments of cereals are on their way, but it is important that supplementary feeding programmes, such as the Red Cross, providing extra proteins and vitamins, be carried out on a wide scale

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and for many months to ensure that the present serious situation does not deteriorate into a nation-wide disaster. Mr. B. R. Sen, the Director General of FAO said in Rome on the 7th March, on his return from India, that the months of May-June-July would be the most critical period...

Many National Societies have informed the League of their interest in helping the Indian Red Cross carry out this programme. By March 31, 1966, National Societies of the following countries had made contributions : Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, Japan, Luxemburg, Monaco, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

We might add that, by the end of March, with the purchases made by the League and the shipments from National Societies, 900 tons of powdered milk was on the way to the Indian Red Cross.

Cambodia

The membership of the Cambodian Red Cross is increasing constantly. It is twelve thousand strong and there are local committees in 19 provinces and municipalities throughout the Kingdom.

People from all walks of life give their generous support. This has enabled the Society to build a large dispensary which has been in operation for three years, staffed by technical personnel, such as doctors, nurses and midwives. It is owned partly by the Red Cross and partly by the Government.

Here are some of the tasks performed by the National Society since 1957¹ :

¹ These details are taken from a report prepared by the National Society for submission to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ; it is signed by Mr. Pheng Kanthel, First Vice-President of the Cambodian Red Cross.

1. Dissemination of knowledge of the Red Cross and understanding of its principles and objects. — The results so far obtained in this field are by no means unsatisfactory, as is shown by the membership. In addition, the Society has enrolled several leading personalities of the Kingdom, particularly H.R.H. Princess Rasmi Sobhana, who has rallied active sympathizers from all social levels in favour of the Red Cross movement.

2. Relief work. The activities of the National Red Cross Society include provision of relief to persons who have been victims of disaster or who are destitute, both in Cambodia and abroad.

Within the country, the National Society of the Red Cross, during the year under review, was in action 49 times to bring relief to the victims of fire, flood and typhoon ; it also intervened for the benefit of civilians in neighbouring countries who had been victims of the civil war (refugees and those who had suffered from military action) by distributing foodstuffs (rice, dried fish), emergency supplies (clothing, towels, blankets, straw-mats, soap) and sometimes by giving relief in cash.

The value of this emergency relief is estimated at 1,600,000 Riels and the number of persons who benefited was about 400,000.

In addition, the Cambodian Red Cross intervened for the benefit of inmates in civil and military hospitals and of the destitute ; it visited them and distributed sweets, milk, sugar, sardines, tea, cigarettes and articles of primary necessity such as clothing, baby garments, material, soap, etc.

Outside its own country, the Cambodian Red Cross contributed to relief in : Burma, Japan, France, Laos, South Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Thailand, Iran, Indonesia, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Philippines, and others. The total value of this relief amounted to about 430,000 Riels.

3. Internal organization of the Society.—

a) *Income.*—Each year, the Society organizes a “ Red Cross fortnight ”. It also arranges art exhibitions, charity sales, dances, theatres and cinema shows.

The issue of stamps with a surtax for the benefit of the Red Cross is also a source of revenue for the Society.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

The revenue each year amounts to an average of about 1.25 million Riels.

b) *Staff training*.—The Society sent two Cambodian student nurses to a nursing school in France operated by the French Red Cross. These two students have successfully completed their studies and have received excellent training. One of them has returned to Cambodia where she is at present working in the Red Cross dispensary at Phnom-Penh.

In Cambodia itself, the Society defrays the living expenses of four student nurses and two student midwives. Two student nurses and two student midwives have graduated and are now working in a Red Cross dispensary in Cambodia.

c) *Training of first-aiders*.—During the second half of 1964 courses were organized for first-aid training. Students are recruited from the Junior Red Cross of the Khmer Kingdom (JSRK). There are forty-two trained first-aid workers.

d) *Construction projects*.—As said above a dispensary was built and has been operating for about three years. It is a two storey building. On the ground floor is the dispensary itself which gives pre and post natal consultation and there is also a dental service.

Part of the first floor contains a room for courses for nursing assistants while the remaining part is used as the Society's headquarters. At present plans are being made for the construction of a separate building to be used as headquarters and a warehouse.

4. Co-operation with International Red Cross Organizations .—During the Second World War the National Society was entrusted by the International Committee of the Red Cross with the task of tracing former prisoners of war who had been held captive by the Japanese and of paying them the indemnities to which they were entitled. This mission was completed to the satisfaction of the ICRC.

In addition, at the request of several National Societies in countries abroad, it instituted enquiries and supplied information on a number of persons whose families had been without their news.

In agreement with the Government, it acted as an intermediary in 1965 for the forwarding of parcels and mail intended for American prisoners held by the NLF of South Vietnam.

The Cambodian Red Cross received several visits from representatives of the ICRC, the League and foreign National Societies. It also sent delegates to visit several countries or to attend conferences (Switzerland, France, Japan, Czechoslovakia, USSR, USA).

Its foreign relations, particularly in the Red Cross world, are becoming closer and more extensive every day.

5. Dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions of 1949.—Dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions being one of its essential tasks, the National Red Cross Society has helped its Government in this field as far as it has been able.

As a result, more than a thousand copies of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, published in several languages by the ICRC in Geneva, have been distributed to nearly all units of the Royal armed forces and also to such civilian circles as government ministries, the main services of the Kingdom, provincial and district capital administrative authorities. In addition, the text of the 1949 Geneva Conventions has been translated into the Cambodian language. Five thousand copies, printed in Phnom-Penh, have been distributed to the same circles. In 1960 five thousand copies of the illustrated booklet on the Geneva Conventions published by the ICRC in Geneva in several languages, including Cambodian, were also distributed. Such efforts to disseminate knowledge on the Geneva Conventions will continue.

Turkey

Entitled The Turkish Red Crescent (1960-1965) and with sub-heading The Red Crescent, ray of hope, the National Society, which in two years' time will be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of its foundation, has now produced an amply illustrated booklet on the Report of its activity over 5 years which it prepared for the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, meeting in Vienna last October. We have pleasure in reproducing extracts of this work which testify to the increasing effectiveness of the humanitarian action being pursued in Turkey.

Relief Activities. — In the 1960-1965 period the Turkish Red Crescent Society successfully carried out the services expected of it for the alleviation of sufferings in calamity and natural disasters occurring at home and abroad.

In connection with the earthquake in Skoplje, Yugoslavia, on July 25, 1963, the Turkish Red Crescent sent pharmaceuticals and various goods valued at TL 147,870. In addition to that a 25 bed first-aid field hospital together with its personnel was sent to Skoplje. Hence, the Red Crescent aid amounted to TL 201,110. Taking into consideration the local requirements, medicine, surgical dressing equipment, bedsteads, mattresses, blankets and tents existing in that field hospital were later donated to the Yugoslav Red Cross. Also TL 216,000, contributions to the campaign sponsored by the Red Crescent for the repair of buildings ruined in the Skoplje earthquake, was sent to the Yugoslav Red Cross.

The following tables indicate relief sent abroad during the 1960-1964 period (Aid in cash and in commodities are combined) :

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

1960

	TL
France	30,001.20
Iran	166,829.20
Chile	9,027.44
Pakistan	23,433.59
Morocco	273,453.62
Afghanistan, Lebanon and Ceylon	90,113.92
Miscellaneous	1,069.41
	<hr/> 593,928.38

1961

	TL
Algerian Refugees in Tunisia . .	79,600.00
Vietnam	9,071.05
Pakistan	1,398.65
Lebanon	951.05
Afghanistan	2,505.80
Tunisia	18,529.19
Congo	313.10
Somaliland	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	863.01
	<hr/> 115,231.85

1962

	TL
Yugoslavia	13,515.32
Somaliland	9,947.00
Algerian Refugees in Tunisia . .	175,551.20
Iran	129,021.05
India	10,728.90
Pakistan	48,470.67
	<hr/> 387,234.14

1963

	TL
Morocco	5,997.48
Libya	9,050.16
Indonesia	9,046.74
Pakistan	27,138.61
Yugoslavia	201,110.69
Tanganyika, for Refugees from Ruanda	4,527.66
	<hr/> 294,011.34

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

1964

	TL
Yemen	4,545.17
Philippines	9,086.24
Pakistan	210,743.93
India	87,960.80
	<hr/> 312,336.14

Domestic Relief (comprising aid for victims of natural disasters, conducting fights against diseases, operating soup-kitchens in 20 different places for the poor, providing artificial limbs and girdles for people in need, and aid in cash and in goods for needy students) amounted to TL 4,143,212 in 1960 and TL 4,097,670 in 1961, TL 4,386,091 in 1962, TL 7,307,287 in 1963 and TL 2,078,816 in 1964.

Relief to Cyprus. — Relief extended to Cypriots in connection with the events which broke out in Cyprus on December 20, 1963 occupied an important place among various activities of the Red Crescent Society. Despite the difficulties encountered, food, clothing, and medicines have been sent to the Island. Thousands of sick people and wounded have since been cured at the Red Crescent First Aid Hospital which is still continuing to serve in Cyprus. Relief thus far extended to Cyprus and hospital expenses have amounted to TL 22,750,000. This fund has been covered through the sale of "Cyprus Relief Stamps" and donations of our patriotic and noble nation which has associated itself with the problems of Cypriot Turks. In the near future relief of an approximate value of TL 8 million will be sent to the Island.

Health Services. — The health service of the Turkish Red Crescent has developed its medico-social relief work according to modern standards by continuing to alleviate suffering due to natural disasters and calamities, to provide first-aid, to fight against disease while on the other hand to take preventive measures.

The Blood Bank of the Red Crescent is continuing its service with six blood centers and two stations. Our Control and Research laboratory is fulfilling the expected service. A fractionation labora-

tory in Ankara, and modern guinea-pig laboratories attached to the Ankara and Istanbul blood centers are being established.

The following table indicates the blood collections and used during 1960-1964 at the Red Crescent blood centers :

Year	Blood Collected	Blood Used
1960	33,683 Bottles	22,771 Bottles
1961	41,746 „	34,813 „
1962	46,532 „	44,676 „
1963	60,116 „	56,063 „
1964	73,106 „	64,087 „

In order to train first-aiders, training courses are opened every year at the Red Crescent Headquarters, branches and youth camps. At present there are more than 10,000 first-aiders and 250 first-aid instructors in Turkey. The Headquarters has three 25 bed first-aid hospitals of which the number of beds can be increased to 50 when necessary. On the Ankara-Edirne highway on which traffic is heavy 16 first-aid stations are operating. Also a first-aid hospital is being put into operation in Saudi Arabia during the pilgrimage season.

The fight against polio which started out in the country by our Headquarters, is continuing. We have participated in the successful countrywide campaign of polio injections sponsored by the Ministry of Health. At the time of the measles epidemic in early 1965 in Eastern Anatolia particularly, the Red Crescent Society has engaged itself, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, in a serious fight and provided Gamma Globulin and measles injections.

The Nurse and Midwife school operating since 1925 in Istanbul will be given the status of a college in the near future. This school has so far trained over one thousand nurse-midwives.

Warehouses. — The Central warehouse established in 1935 in Etimesgut, Ankara, together with the regional warehouses established in various provinces by the Head Office of the Red Crescent, and the branch warehouses established for emergency purposes by the Red Crescent's branch offices, have an important place in the carrying out of the services of this National Society. The Etimesgut Central Warehouse which comprises 26 barracks made out of

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

reinforced concrete and steel sheets, has been set up in an area of 105,000 sq. metres. In this warehouse receipt of goods, storage, classification, maintenance, and delivery are being carried out with modern methods. There are more than 15,000 kinds of aid materials such as food items, clothing, medicines, medical apparatus, tents and construction equipment.

Also the necessary equipment for a 10,000 bed field hospital to be established by the Red Crescent in war, is being stored and given periodic maintenance service at these warehouses.

In order to help disabled and needy citizens and to have them acquire new skills a rehabilitation center has also been established at the Central Warehouse.

Junior Red Crescent. — Junior Red Crescent was founded in 1932 with the aim of associating elementary and secondary school youth with the activities of the Red Crescent. In recent years Junior Red Crescent has improved. The camping areas established by the Red Crescent Headquarters, and branch offices have been most useful during the school summer holiday months for the youth of their neighborhood.

Talented and diligent students from limited-income families, and who cannot afford to spend a vacation by the sea or in a forest, are being taken in those camps where their poor health, knowledge and social manners improve.

The Red Crescent Headquarters has two sea camps : one in Pendik, Istanbul, and the other in Samsun ; and two forest camps : one in Çamkoru, Ankara, and the other in Muratdağı, Gediz-Kütahya. Each of these camps has a particularity of its own to please the campers.

The camp in Pendik is on the coast of the Sea of Marmara, in a large park ornamented with decorative plants, rare species of trees, flowers and rose bushes.

The Çamkoru Camp is on the hill-side of a lovely cool forest, with the fragrance of pine-trees and the sound of bird song, where one can swim in the pool filled with crystal clear water.

The Camp of Muratdağı overlooking a thick pine forest, has been set up on a spot where nature has laid its gorgeous beauty at the feet of campers, inspiring them with a sense of relief and a keen

joy of life. Hot spring water flowing into the swimming pool is the speciality of this camp.

The Camp in Samsun has a wonderful beach on the shore of the Black Sea. This camp covers a large area filled with tents and fixed installations.

During the summer vacation three twenty-day camps are held in these camping areas. The camp in Pendik has been the setting for international relations. Each year foreign students are invited to this camp through the media of counterpart sister societies.

In 1963 a group of 50 American Peace Corps members stayed at the Pendik camp. Also 40 members of the Iranian Junior Organization visited Pendik and Çamkoru camps, and spent a week in Pendik. In 1964 boys and girls from Germany, Austria, Iran, Finland, and Greece came to Pendik Camp. In 1965 groups of five from Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria stayed at the same camp. The number of students who benefitted from the camps of the Red Crescent Headquarters and of branches were 508 in 1962, 4,500 in 1963, 5,397 in 1964, and 5,000 in 1965. It is planned to further increase this number in the future.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

DISSEMINATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AMONGST THE ARMED FORCES

It is of interest to mention that the Swiss Government has produced a booklet entitled *Manuel des lois et coutumes de la guerre* for its armed forces.

This handbook summarizes in some 50 pages and 200 brief articles the essential provisions of the law of Geneva and of The Hague. In this one can refer to practical examples or to custom when necessary, but naturally no references can be found to naval forces or to maritime warfare. The chapters devoted to the Geneva Conventions have been contributed by the appropriate sections of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The handbook by its conception and presentation is easy to consult. Its purpose is to enable combatants and the military services concerned to take rapid decisions in accordance with the exigencies of international law, whenever situations arise which require its application.

These are the chapter headings: *a)* General principles, *b)* The opening of hostilities and relations between belligerents, *c)* Hostilities and their limits, *d)* The armed forces, *e)* The wounded and sick, *f)* Prisoners of war, *g)* Civilians of enemy nationality, *h)* Occupation, *i)* The suspension and end of hostilities, *j)* Infringements of the laws and customs of war.

This initiative on the part of the Swiss Government thus directly complies with the undertakings given by the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions to disseminate these Conventions and to include them in programmes of military instruction.

A RECOMMENDATION AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF TAKING HOSTAGES

On January 27, 1966, the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, on the proposal of the Legal Committee, adopted a Recommendation upon which it is now for the Committee of Ministers to give instruction. If the latter makes a favourable decision in this connection, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe will proceed, in conjunction with the ICRC, to study the respective fields of application of the Geneva Conventions and the European Convention on Human Rights, as laid down in paragraph 10 (d) of that Recommendation.

In order to draw this up, the Council of Europe made contact with the ICRC and we now reproduce this text which will certainly be of interest to the Red Cross, since it concerns a humanitarian subject and refers to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the ICRC's action in combatting the practice of taking hostages.

Recommendation 455 (1966) ¹ on the practice of taking hostages

The Assembly,

1. Considering that the taking of hostages at all times and places and under any circumstances, whether in time of war, of armed conflict or of internal troubles, is an act contrary to respect for the individual and condemned by the universal conscience of mankind ;

2. Considering that the Council of Europe has set itself as one of its main tasks to ensure respect for the dignity and freedom of the individual, as is witnessed by the European Convention on Human Rights ;

¹ Assembly debate on 27th January 1966 (23rd Sitting) (see Doc. 2006, report of the Legal Committee).

Text adopted by the Assembly on 27th January 1966 (23rd Sitting).

MISCELLANEOUS

3. Considering that the Red Cross and in particular the International Committee have always carried on extremely effective activities to combat the practice of taking hostages, and that tribute must be paid to them for the results already achieved ;

4. Considering that the taking of hostages is formally prohibited in time of war by Article 34 of the Geneva Convention of 12th August 1949 (Convention No. 4), and in cases of armed conflict not of an international character by Article 3, common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12th August 1949 ;

5. Considering that, while the taking of hostages during internal troubles may not be covered by Article 3 of the Geneva Convention, this nevertheless constitutes inhuman treatment which Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights prohibits in all circumstances, both in time of war and in the event of any other public danger threatening the life of the nation ;

6. Considering that the European Convention on Human Rights may be regarded as supplementing the Geneva Conventions as regards the taking of hostages in cases to which those Conventions do not apply ;

7. Considering that the Geneva Conventions and the European Convention on Human Rights thus together form a collection of rules for the protection of the individual under all circumstances and are the most important instruments of international law protecting the individual ;

8. Considering that the links between the Geneva Conventions and the European Convention on Human Rights should be carefully studied in order to determine their fields of application and their respective extension ;

9. Considering that it is essential to take all necessary steps for the effective application of the Geneva Conventions and the European Convention on Human Rights,

10. Recommends the Committee of Ministers :

(a) to implement fully the common provisions of the four Geneva Conventions, obliging the Contracting Parties to circulate

as widely as possible the text of these Conventions, and to do the same for the European Convention on Human Rights, especially in so far as that Convention supplements the Geneva Conventions ;

(b) to assume collective responsibility for the observance of the Geneva Conventions, so that the Council of Europe member States which are Parties to those Conventions shall be bound to consider themselves jointly responsible for their observance ;

(c) to acknowledge that it is the duty of the organs of the Council of Europe, particularly the Committee of Ministers, to ensure observance of the Geneva Conventions, which would *inter alia* enable that Committee to draw the attention of member States, whenever it appeared necessary, to those provisions of the Geneva Conventions applicable in any given situation ;

(d) to instruct the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, in collaboration with the International Red Cross Committee, to study the respective fields of application of the Geneva Conventions and of the European Convention on Human Rights, with the object of determining how best these texts can supplement each other in the interests of the increasingly effective protection of the fundamental rights of the individual in time of war or during any internal troubles whether armed or otherwise ;

(e) to instruct the Secretariat of the Council of Europe to examine whether it would be appropriate to ask the United Nations to prepare a special convention—as it has done for genocide—which would make the taking of hostages a crime against humanity, punishable as such.

WORLD HEALTH DAY

World Health Day, which is celebrated each year on April 7, is the anniversary of the coming into effect, in 1948, of the World Health Organization's constitution. The chosen theme for 1966 is Man and his cities. Dr. M. G. Candau, Director General of the WHO, on that day, made the following statement :

MISCELLANEOUS

Over the last hundred years, mankind has doubled in numbers, but during the same period the world's city population increased five times.

These figures amply illustrate the swift advance of urbanization that is so characteristic a feature of the world today. In the process, health may tend to be forgotten. World Health Day 1966 is to draw attention to human needs, particularly mental health needs, in our complex urban settings today and to the contribution that health workers in co-operation with other professional people can make towards creating a more harmonious human environment in cities today and tomorrow.

All over the world, the mushrooming city growth has given rise to slums and shanty towns, in which as much as one third of today's city population are herded together in conditions contrary to the requirements of healthy living. But even when a minimum of basic physical requirements are met, the modern city threatens the health of its citizens in a number of ways.

Many a person coming to the city from the country has to learn to put up with less space, less daylight, less fresh air, less greenery, more noise, but less liberty to make noise. Both work and play are different. Old-established patterns of communal living are disrupted. The newcomers may fail to keep up with city ways, and adjustment problems of various kinds may arise. Psychosomatic and neurotic disorders are undoubtedly largely associated with the congestion and noise, the hectic rhythm of city life, its vast anonymity and its many strident appeals to the individual to do this or that. Furthermore, as a counterpart to the glamour of the modern city, to its employment possibilities, its educational wealth and its cultural achievements, we have delinquency, crime, prostitution, alcoholism, and the excessive use of drugs.

The health worker clearly has his part to play in dealing with these problems. At the present state of knowledge, many questions still remain unanswered in this field. But much can be done, by the professions, the authorities and by civic groups, but also by the citizens at large to make our cities better places to live in.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

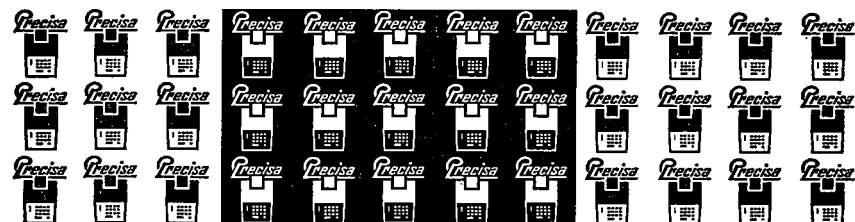
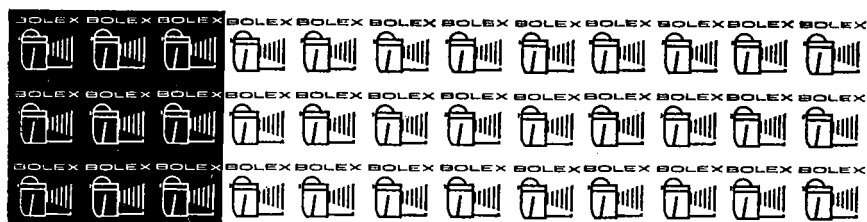
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 98, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogota D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Leopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8°)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.ª Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ölduggøtu 4 *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merriion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS** — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON** — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico* 7, D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, *Managua*, D.N.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, Ikoyi, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi* 4.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid*, 10.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, 17 Jinja Road P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington* 6, D.C.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow* k.31.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triết, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.